South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

September 1991 Published October 1991

Industry Employment Projected to Continue

Industry wage and salaried employment growth during the next nine years is projected to follow current growth trends. A moderate employment growth of 9.1 percent is expected to occur in South Dakota by the year 2000. South Dakota's employment is expected to increase from 358,000 to 391,000 from 1989 to 2000. This growth in employment will be attributed to several factors, with the two most prominent being new businesses locating in South Dakota and expansion of services offered.

Ten industries will experience an employment increase of 1,000 or more by the year 2000.

- **Medical advancements will increase employment in health services**

Health services will note an employment increase of 27.6 percent to obtain an employment level of 33,655 by the year 2000. Advancements made in regional medical centers will be the primary reason for this growth. Hospitals will offer additional services such as trauma care, cancer treatment, advanced surgical techniques (such as laser surgery) and care for burn victims. Also, as South Dakota's population continues to grow older, employment increases will occur in nursing homes and home health care.

- **More complete menus and the creation of a home type atmosphere will continue in eating establishments**

The eating and drinking establishment industry will experience the second largest employment increase, of 20.2 percent, to reach an employment level of 23,055 through the year 2000. Eating establishments are projected to continue recent growth patterns, since the number of families with both spouses pursuing careers is increasing. These families opt to eat out because of lack of time or for convenience sake. Because of the increasing competition in this industry the eating establishments, especially the fast-food establishments, will offer more complete menus and mimic the "home" atmosphere to attract customers which will in turn lead to more employment.

- **Drinking establishments gamble on the future**

Drinking establishments (which showed little or no growth prior to 1989) are projected to rebound and show steady employment increases as well. The main reason for employment growth within drinking establishments can be attributed to gambling. It is projected that this growth trend will continue in drinking establishments as long as gambling remains an attraction; however, if gambling loses its luster, we may see drinking establishments revert back to the previous trend of little or no employment growth.

- **New businesses will boost employment in industrial machinery and equipment manufacturing industry**

Industrial machinery and equipment manufacturing will show the third largest employment growth, increasing 53.7 percent by the year 2000 to reach an employment level of 6,415. Projected growth will be most noticeable in the computer and office equipment portion of this industry, because of new businesses locating in the state and the fact that more South Dakota businesses will compete in a national market than in the past. The industrial machinery and equipment manufacturing industry (which produces products that range from large farm equipment to hand-held power tools) is also expected to experience employment growth. Although the larger industrial machinery and equipment manufacturers won't see a great deal of growth in the coming years, the smaller manufacturers in the state will grow. This employment growth will occur as in-state manufacturers buy needed materials from one another rather than relying on outside manufacturers. In addition, both large and small manufacturers will compete in the national and international markets to attract more customers. As consumer demand increases employment will increase.

The year 2000 is projected to show an employment total of 33,850, a growth of 6.6 percent, in the educational services industry. During the late 1970s through the mid 1980s there was an increase in the number of births in South Dakota. Thus, even though many rural areas in the state have seen decreased school enrollment in the past, some of these areas

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will stabilize in the future and maintain base level employment. South Dakota's urban areas have not only seen an increase in the number of students because of the baby boom of the '70s and '80s, but also because more people are migrating to these areas for employment reasons. Other current trends which are expected to continue through the year 2000 are the mainstreaming of special-needs students into public school settings and the growth of alternative school settings for youth at risk. If these trends continue, employment within the educational services industry will continue to grow.

- **Decreased overhead costs will increase employment in business services**

The business services industry is projected to have an employment growth of 29.0 percent, which will increase total employment in this industry to 7,125 through the year 2000. All areas of the business services industry will show employment growth. However, the largest growth in employment will occur in such areas as building cleaning and maintenance services, personnel supply services and other business services. Employment growth within business services is projected to continue as more companies combat overhead costs (such as employee benefits) and contract with business services firms to provide them with trained workers to meet deadlines and fulfill one-time contract demands. In addition, it is also projected that more and more companies will contract with building cleaning and maintenance services rather than incurring the expense of hiring their own janitorial personnel.

- **Catering to consumers will increase employment in general merchandise stores**

An employment growth of 17.9 percent is projected for the industry of general merchandise stores by the year 2000. This employment growth will provide this industry with a total employment level of 8,400. The number of department stores in South Dakota, especially in the state's more urban areas, has grown a great deal over the past decade. In the future, in order for these stores to compete in a stable consumer market, more emphasis will be placed on catering to comparison shoppers by providing one-stop shopping and more customer services (such as lay-away, greeters to assist customers with product location and gift wrappers during the holiday seasons). In addition, rural areas in the state will continue to see the expansion of chain stores into smaller market areas, which will also increase employment.

- **An employment shift leads to employment growth in the special trade contractors industry**

The industry of special trade contractors is projected to increase in employment by 23.3 percent through the year 2000, which will provide this industry with an employment level of 6,330. Much of this increase in employment is due to a shift from general contractors to special trades contractors. In the past, construction workers with special trade skills were employed by general contractors. However, as general contractors find it difficult to maintain a full-scale work force and reduce staff size to cut overhead costs, there will be more special trade contractors.

- **Social awareness will lead to increased employment in social services industry**

The social services industry employment will increase by 22.1 percent for an employment level of 6,120 through the year 2000. The majority of the growth in this industry will occur because of the increased demand for residential care facilities, child day care services, job training and vocational rehabilitation services and individual and family social services.

The majority of the growth in the social services industry will occur because of society's attempts at solving problems such as mental or emotional illness, alcohol and drug abuse, latch-key kids and loneliness among the aging. These solutions include increased use of facilities such as half-way houses, substance abuse centers, boys and girls clubs, and retirement centers, which will lead to more employment.

The social services industry will also continue to see employment increases in the area of job training and vocational rehabilitation services. Much of the employment increase in this area will occur as society demands additional training and assistance for first-time and special-needs job seekers.

The increase in child day care services is attributed to additional households with both spouses working or with single working mothers, and this trend is expected to continue through the year 2000. Child day care services will also experience growth because of the demand for children to start their formal education in a pre-school setting.

The food stores industry employment will increase by 13.4 percent for an employment total of 9,160 by the year 2000. The largest growth in this industry will be in grocery stores

due to increasing competition for customers. With consumers looking for not only the best buy, but the most service as well, grocers have expanded into speciality areas such as delicatessen, bakeries, videotape rental and fresh meat counters. This is a trend that is expected to continue.

- **New businesses will increase employment**

Employment growth of 11.8 percent will be realized by the wholesale durable goods industry which will bring its employment level to 9,455 by the year 2000. All areas of wholesale durable goods will see employment increases. The areas which will see the largest growth are professional and commercial equipment and supplies; hardware and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies; machinery equipment and supplies; and other wholesale durable goods. Much of the employment growth in these areas will occur because of new businesses which will specialize in selling their merchandise to not only retail outlets but the end consumer as well.

Decreases are projected to occur in some industries

While the 10 industries mentioned above are expected to note employment increases through the year 2000, some of South Dakota's industries will note employment decreases. These decreases will occur because of employment shifting from one industry to another, efforts to lower production costs and increased competition.

- **Shifting employment will decrease employment in the industry of private household workers**

Private household workers are projected to show the largest employment decrease of 10 percent through the year 2000, which will place this industry at an employment level of 3,600. A great deal of the lost employment in this industry is due to a shift in work location. For example: housekeepers and baby-sitters used to be classified as private household workers because they worked in private homes of the parents. However, as more of these workers begin working for cleaning services or day care centers, employment will shift to the business services and social services industries. Based on current trends, this shift in employment is expected to continue through the year 2000.

- **Employment dips in the food and kindred product manufacturing industry as employers cut overhead costs**

Employment in the food and kindred product manufacturing industry is projected to note a decrease of 4.3 percent through the year 2000. This decrease is expected to occur as food and kindred product manufacturers shut down inefficient production lines to cut overhead costs. In addition, if manufacturers have problems obtaining raw materials, they will be forced to change their product or packaging which may lead to decreased employment. On the upside, smaller, more specialized manufacturers will become the wave of the future and the employment these businesses generate will offset some of the employment decreases occurring in the state's larger food and kindred product manufacturing plants.

- **Cut backs will lead to hard times in the heavy construction industry**

The heavy construction industry (which includes those employers involved in the building of highways and bridges) is projected to decrease in employment (a drop of 2.5 percent) through the year 2000. This industry will see decreased employment as South Dakota's larger companies cut back employment in order to remain competitive during a down trend in construction activity in the next few years.

- **Decreased product demands will decreases employment**

The stone, glass and clay manufacturing industry is projected to see an employment decrease of 9.9 percent through the year 2000. Much of the decreased employment in this industry can be tied to the fact that the heavy construction industry is on a down trend, therefore, the demand for this industry's products will not be as great as in the future.

- **As small town lumber yards and hardware stores close their doors and larger lumber yards cut overhead costs employment will decrease**

A decrease of 9.5 percent in employment will also be seen in the building materials and hardware industry through the year 2000. One reason for this decrease is the fact that many small town lumber yards and hardware stores will close or be replaced by general merchandise stores in regional trade centers as once loyal consumers shop for the best buy. In addition, larger lumber yard companies will decrease employment in order to cut overhead costs to remain competitive.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	September 1991 (1)				September 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	125,405,000	117,335,000	8,070,000	6.4(3)	124,779,000	117,961,000	6,818,000	5.5
South Dakota	359,800	348,100	11,700	3.2	360,900	349,400	11,500	3.2
Sioux Falls MSA	75,423	73,469	1,954	2.6	75,534	73,833	1,701	2.3
Rapid City MSA	40,788	39,038	1,750	4.3	41,117	39,741	1,376	3.3
Aurora	1,338	1,325	13	1.0	1,467	1,453	14	1.0
Beadle	8,746	8,459	287	3.3	9,403	9,088	315	3.3
Bennett	1,559	1,453	106	6.8	1,449	1,410	39	2.7
Bon Homme	3,425	3,357	68	2.0	3,509	3,456	53	1.5
Brookings	15,711	15,000	711	4.5	15,209	14,614	595	3.9
Brown	19,629	18,947	682	3.5	19,884	18,827	1,057	5.3
Brule	2,524	2,501	23	.9	2,675	2,647	28	1.0
Buffalo	419	377	42	10.0	449	414	35	7.8
Butte	3,443	3,347	96	2.8	3,596	3,436	160	4.4
Campbell	1,013	990	23	2.3	1,097	1,083	14	1.3
Charles Mix	3,679	3,532	147	4.0	3,849	3,742	107	2.8
Clark	1,765	1,680	85	4.8	1,919	1,852	67	3.5
Clay	7,053	6,758	295	4.2	7,078	6,735	343	4.8
Codington	12,413	11,939	474	3.8	12,709	12,160	549	4.3
Corson	1,385	1,226	159	11.5	1,623	1,454	169	10.4
Custer	4,356	4,226	130	3.0	4,327	4,220	107	2.5
Davison	9,274	9,113	161	1.7	9,079	8,891	188	2.1
Day	3,120	3,012	108	3.5	3,281	3,142	139	4.2
Deuel	2,103	2,071	32	1.5	2,237	2,130	107	4.8
Dewey	1,803	1,703	100	5.5	1,986	1,845	141	7.1
Douglas	1,631	1,574	57	3.5	1,614	1,575	39	2.4
Edmunds	1,907	1,843	64	3.4	1,999	1,950	49	2.5
Fall River	3,027	2,900	127	4.2	3,303	3,155	148	4.5
Faulk	1,104	1,072	32	2.9	1,133	1,114	19	1.7
Grant	4,148	3,991	157	3.8	4,063	3,943	120	3.0
Gregory	2,299	2,261	38	1.7	2,363	2,328	35	1.5
Haakon	1,203	1,133	70	5.8	1,182	1,154	28	2.4
Hamlin	2,316	2,242	74	3.2	2,511	2,414	97	3.9
Hand	1,818	1,759	59	3.2	1,813	1,790	23	1.3
Hanson	1,334	1,306	28	2.1	1,414	1,391	23	1.6
Harding	708	697	11	1.6	846	830	16	1.9
Hughes	8,061	7,912	149	1.8	8,388	8,173	215	2.6
Hutchinson	3,914	3,831	83	2.1	3,901	3,864	37	.9
Hyde	766	749	17	2.2	808	792	16	2.0
Jackson	1,715	1,681	34	2.0	1,706	1,653	53	3.1

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	September 1991 (1)				September 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,125	1,061	64	5.7	1,116	1,084	32	2.9
Jones	657	646	11	1.7	714	686	28	3.9
Kingsbury	2,555	2,527	28	1.1	2,661	2,631	30	1.1
Lake	5,021	4,836	185	3.7	4,833	4,666	167	3.5
Lawrence	14,259	13,771	488	3.4	12,753	12,271	482	3.8
Lincoln	7,128	7,024	104	1.5	6,998	6,859	139	2.0
Lyman	1,445	1,396	49	3.4	1,403	1,368	35	2.5
McCook	2,749	2,673	76	2.8	2,809	2,672	137	4.9
McPherson	1,439	1,390	49	3.4	1,491	1,447	44	3.0
Marshall	2,112	2,084	28	1.3	2,201	2,148	53	2.4
Meade	10,759	10,351	408	3.8	9,921	9,650	271	2.7
Mellette	804	785	19	2.4	911	881	30	3.3
Miner	1,545	1,505	40	2.6	1,360	1,323	37	2.7
Minnehaha	75,423	73,469	1,954	2.6	75,534	73,833	1,701	2.3
Moody	3,390	3,307	83	2.4	2,991	2,940	51	1.7
Pennington	40,788	39,038	1,750	4.3	41,117	39,741	1,376	3.3
Perkins	2,069	2,033	36	1.7	2,228	2,186	42	1.9
Potter	1,324	1,277	47	3.5	1,436	1,383	53	3.7
Roberts	4,830	4,639	191	4.0	4,619	4,392	227	4.9
Sanborn	1,045	1,028	17	1.6	1,114	1,095	19	1.7
Shannon	2,267	2,048	219	9.7	2,271	2,083	188	8.3
Spink	3,320	3,265	55	1.7	3,601	3,529	72	2.0
Stanley	1,359	1,310	49	3.6	1,327	1,269	58	4.4
Sully	798	745	53	6.6	748	727	21	2.8
Todd	2,614	2,393	221	8.5	2,602	2,396	206	7.9
Tripp	3,247	3,145	102	3.1	3,157	3,081	76	2.4
Turner	4,160	4,101	59	1.4	4,234	4,120	114	2.7
Union	6,556	6,380	176	2.7	6,239	6,056	183	2.9
Walworth	2,824	2,760	64	2.3	2,899	2,795	104	3.6
Yankton	10,335	10,053	282	2.7	10,651	10,313	338	3.2
Ziebach	1,122	1,084	38	3.4	1,134	1,062	72	6.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates for the United States which were announced by the national government were 6.7 and 5.7. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

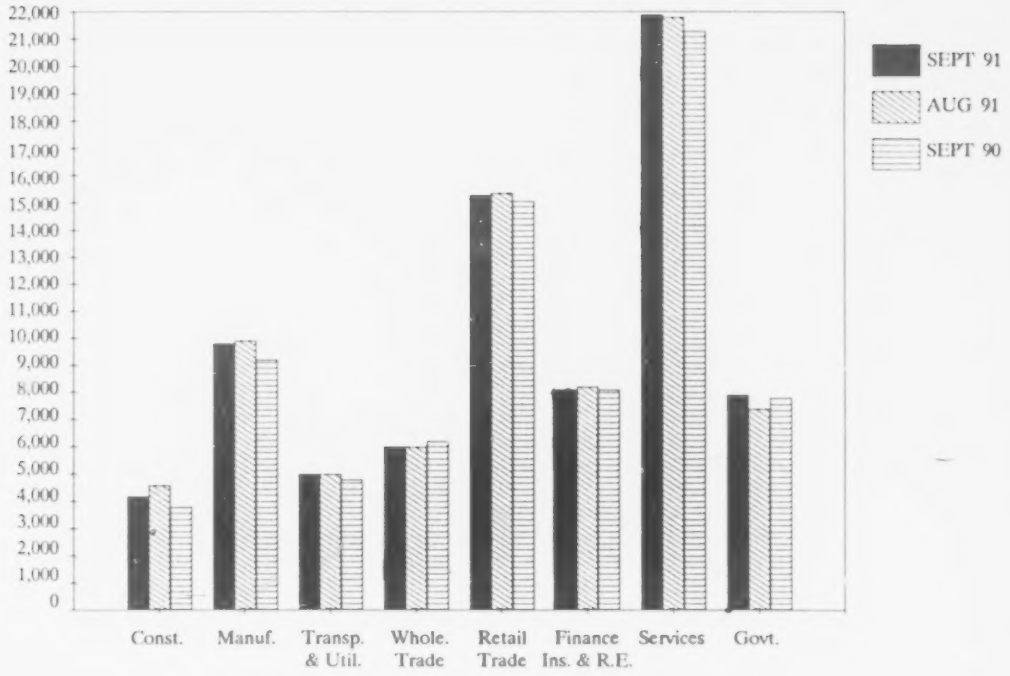
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	300,200	300,000	291,300	.1	3.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	238,500	241,100	230,500	-1.1	3.5
GOODS PRODUCING	53,100	53,700	50,500	-1.1	5.1
MINING	2,600	2,700	2,600	-3.7	.0
CONSTRUCTION	14,200	14,700	13,500	-3.4	5.2
MANUFACTURING	36,300	36,300	34,400	.0	5.5
Durable Goods	21,100	21,200	19,700	-.5	7.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	12,100	12,100	11,200	.0	8.0
Nondurable Goods	15,200	15,100	14,700	.7	3.4
Food & Kindred Products	7,600	7,600	7,800	.0	-2.6
Printing & Publishing	3,500	3,400	3,100	2.9	12.9
SERVICE PRODUCING	247,100	246,300	240,800	.3	2.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,800	13,500	13,500	2.2	2.2
Transportation	8,300	7,900	8,100	5.1	2.5
Communication	3,200	3,300	3,100	-3.0	3.2
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,400	2,300	-4.2	.0
TRADE	79,600	81,700	77,400	-2.6	2.8
Wholesale Trade	18,900	19,200	18,900	-1.6	.0
Durable Goods	8,700	8,800	8,800	-1.1	-1.1
Nondurable Goods	10,200	10,400	10,100	-1.9	1.0
Retail Trade	60,700	62,500	58,500	-2.9	3.8
Eating and Drinking Establishments	22,200	23,400	21,300	-5.1	4.2
General Merchandise/Apparel	11,200	11,100	10,500	.9	6.7
Food Stores	8,800	8,800	8,500	.0	3.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,500	16,700	16,300	-1.2	1.2
Finance	10,800	10,900	10,700	-.9	.9
Depository Institutions	5,800	5,800	5,700	.0	1.8
Nondepository Institutions	4,300	4,300	4,300	.0	.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	3,900	3,900	.0	.0
SERVICES	75,500	75,500	72,800	.0	3.7
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	10,700	11,900	10,600	-10.1	.9
Personal and Business	9,100	8,900	8,400	2.2	8.3
Medical and Health Services	28,300	28,400	27,100	-.4	4.4
Hospitals	13,300	13,400	12,800	-.7	3.9
Health Services, other than Hospitals	15,000	15,000	14,300	.0	4.9
Educational Services	5,200	4,000	5,100	30.0	2.0
Social Services	5,700	5,500	5,500	3.6	3.6
Membership Organizations	8,600	8,700	8,500	-1.1	1.2
GOVERNMENT	61,700	58,900	60,800	4.8	1.5
Federal	11,800	11,700	12,000	.9	-1.7
State	15,900	16,500	15,600	-3.6	1.9
State Education	6,900	6,000	6,700	15.0	3.0
Local	34,000	30,700	33,200	10.7	2.4
Local Education	18,300	13,900	17,900	31.7	2.2

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

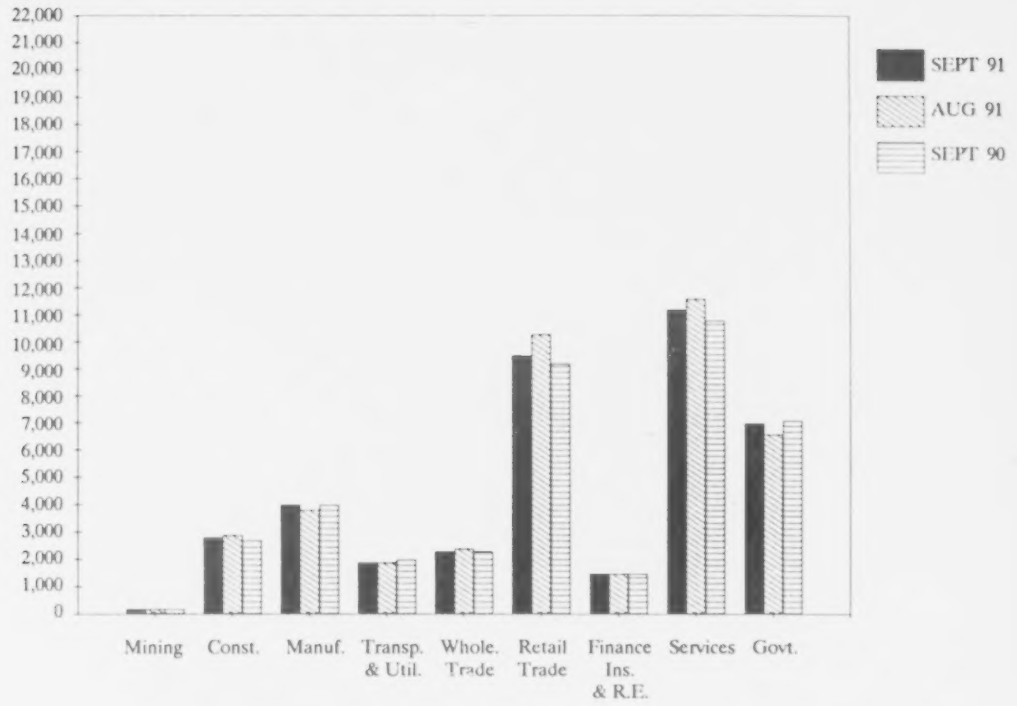


	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	78,200	78,400	76,300	-.3	2.5
GOODS PRODUCING	14,000	14,600	13,000	-4.1	7.7
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	4,200	4,600	3,700	-8.7	13.5
MANUFACTURING	9,800	9,900	9,200	-1.0	6.5
SERVICE PRODUCING	64,200	63,800	63,300	.6	1.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,000	5,000	4,800	.0	4.2
TRADE	21,300	21,400	21,300	-.5	.0
Wholesale	6,000	6,000	6,200	.0	-3.2
Retail	15,300	15,400	15,100	-.6	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	8,100	8,200	8,100	-1.2	.0
SERVICES	21,900	21,800	21,300	.5	2.8
GOVERNMENT	7,900	7,400	7,800	6.8	1.3

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	40,400	41,200	39,800	-1.9	1.5
GOODS PRODUCING	7,000	6,900	6,900	1.4	1.4
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,800	2,900	2,700	-3.4	3.7
MANUFACTURING	4,000	3,800	4,000	5.3	.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	33,400	34,300	32,900	-2.6	1.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	1,900	2,000	.0	-5.0
TRADE	11,800	12,700	11,500	-7.1	2.6
Wholesale	2,300	2,400	2,300	-4.2	.0
Retail	9,500	10,300	9,200	-7.8	3.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,500	.0	.0
SERVICES	11,200	11,600	10,800	-3.4	3.7
GOVERNMENT	7,000	6,600	7,100	6.1	-1.4

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990
Total Private	197,800	201,800	193,000	34.1	34.1	33.9
Mining	2,200	2,300	2,100	45.1	45.0	44.4
Construction	11,700	12,100	11,000	40.7	41.7	41.7
Manufacturing	26,800	26,900	26,000	42.2	41.1	41.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,500	11,300	11,300	38.2	39.5	39.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	69,800	71,600	67,800	31.0	31.7	31.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,400	12,700	12,200	36.3	35.0	36.4
Services	63,400	64,900	62,600	31.2	31.0	29.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990
Total Private	$282.01	$276.89	$268.83	$8.27	$8.12	$7.93
Mining	587.20	578.25	559.88	13.02	12.85	12.61
Construction	416.77	416.58	404.91	10.24	9.99	9.71
Manufacturing	372.20	362.09	358.25	8.82	8.81	8.55
Transportation & Public Utilities	443.50	446.35	452.28	11.61	11.30	11.45
Wholesale & Retail Trade	214.52	214.61	205.43	6.92	6.77	6.46
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	323.07	309.75	295.57	8.90	8.85	8.12
Services	243.98	238.39	228.69	7.82	7.69	7.70

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990
Sioux Falls MSA	7,000	7,000	6,400	41.6	41.2	42.1
Rapid City MSA	3,000	3,000	3,100	44.1	39.5	40.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990
Sioux Falls MSA	$381.06	$375.74	$370.06	$9.16	$9.12	$8.79
Rapid City MSA	436.59	383.94	375.32	9.90	9.72	9.29

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990
Sex, Total	1,327	1,798	1,036
Male	652	781	471
Female	675	1,017	565
Race, Total	1,327	1,798	1,036
White	1,126	1,403	896
Nonwhite	201	395	140
Age, Total	1,327	1,798	1,036
Under 45	912	1,242	739
Over 45	415	556	297
[2]Industry, Total	1,327	1,798	1,036
Mining	12	12	5
Construction	124	115	85
Manufacturing	324	300	269
Transportation & Public Utilities	61	71	47
Trade	326	458	233
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	55	48	50
Services	338	646	278
Government	87	148	69
[2]Occupation	1,327	1,798	1,036
Professional & Managerial	284	452	236
Clerical and Sales	330	443	256
Services	199	331	132
Processing	60	41	27
Machine Trade	58	78	46
Benchwork	114	122	148
Structural Work	165	177	130
Other	117	154	61
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,327	1,798	1,036
1-2 Weeks	233	245	204
3-4 Weeks	198	213	153
5-14 Weeks	572	979	420
15 Weeks & Over	324	361	259

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	932	1,017	991	-8.4	-6.0
B. Weeks Compensated	5,620	7,698	4,443	-27.0	26.5
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$484,233	$819,035	$349,947	-40.9	38.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$48,189,804	$48,623,322	$46,426,495	-0.9	3.8
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal)	7,869	9,219	7,739	-14.6	1.7
F. Nonfarm Placements	5,373	5,895	5,970	-8.9	-10.0
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	11,047	11,250	12,076	-1.8	-8.5

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

South Dakota's labor market in September

South Dakota's labor force numbered 359,800 in September 1991, with 348,100 employed and 11,700 unemployed. The rate was 3.2 percent. Nonfarm wage and salaried employment was up 8,900 jobs from September 1990, reaching a level of 300,200 this September.

Retail trade employment was up 2,200 over the year, with much of the growth still concentrated in the eating and drinking establishment and the general merchandise/apparel divisions. It appears that growth in the eating and drinking establishment division is a result of very small increases in a large number of establishments--rather than a concentration of growth in any particular establishments.

Growth in the services industry continues to be concentrated in the medical and health services and the personal and business services divisions. Health services growth seems to be distributed fairly evenly between hospitals and other types of health care facilities. Although the expansion of hospitals in the state's larger cities into regional health care centers has been a large contributing factor in the growth in the hospital sector, modest growth in numerous smaller hospitals has contributed as well.

Government employment was 900 higher in September than one year ago. Most of this growth was among local governments, split fairly evenly between the education and non-education sectors. In both cases, the overall growth seems to be the result of an extra employee here and an extra employee there, rather than a big increase in any particular area.

Month-to-month employment changes

Looking at shorter term trends, the September 1991 labor force level was also a slight decline from the previous month's level, but the proportion of that labor force which was unemployed noted a greater decline--with the unemployment rate dropping from 3.7 percent in August to the September rate of 3.2 percent. The drop in the unemployment rate can be linked with a slight slowing over the month in the rate at which people enter the labor force. Evidently, those who did enter the labor force in September found jobs faster than those who entered in August.

September's nonfarm employment level was a very minimal increase of 200 jobs over the August level. This nearly stable employment pattern is the result of two counteracting trends which could be summarized with two key phrases: "back to school" and "seasonal declines." A substantial increase in local education as teachers and support staff returned for a new school year more than offset a decline in state government caused largely by the ending of jobs for Summer Youth Program participants, and made for an overall increase of 2,800 in government employment. But sizable seasonal declines in construction (down 500 jobs) and retail trade (down 1,800 jobs) nearly counterbalanced the growth in government.

The over-the-month drop in retail trade employment occurred mainly within eating and drinking establishments and miscellanous retail stores such as souvenir shops--a sign of an ending tourism season. Employment among the automotive dealers and gasoline service station division was also down over the month. Some of this decline occurred in convenience stores and can also be tied to the autumn slow-down of the tourism boom. Also in this division are recreational vehicle dealers and motorcycle dealers, some of which also noted small seasonal employment declines over the month.

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Sept. 1991	Aug. 1991	Sept. 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	137.2	136.6	132.7	0.4	3.4
Industrial Production Index[2]	108.1	108.0	110.6	0.1	-2.3
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$153,296	$152,228	$151,995	0.7	0.9
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,033	1,056	1,106	-2.2	-6.6
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	8.20	8.50	10.00	-3.5	-18.0

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.